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wished success to the cause. Many will present the doctrines of peace in their sermons.

It will require years of patient labor to remove the admiration of war from the public mind in Michigan. Our literature impedes our cause. Public libraries, private libraries, and the books of all our schools, containing lessons for reading, abound with the praise of heroes. Oratory, poetry, music, and painting, vie with each other in nurturing pride, and encouraging resentment and retaliation.

The bold, energetic, and adventurous spirit of the people of Michigan, will, I trust, in a better day coming, be mighty in this reform; but now, through prejudice, it is mighty in opposition. Michigan furnished a large share of soldiers for the Mexican war, and our legislative journals contain most extravagant eulogies on Mexican battles. The unnatural and unreasonable enmity to the English, which, in spite of forty years of peace, in spite of a thousand sacred ties, commercial, moral and religious, still rankles in the American breast, is nowhere stronger than in Michigan. This enmity raises the first objection to a World's Congress, or International Court of Arbitration. The English Government is regarded as an eternal enemy ever plotting our injury, and desiring our ruin.

There is another evil, more temporary, more powerful, in opposition to the cause of peace at present. I mean the Kansas excitement, in which Michigan is the Banner State. For some months she has been aroused by the press and the rostrum to the most violent feelings against the anti-free statemen in Kansas. Inflammatory arguments have demolished the natural sense of the sacredness of human life, and even men of intelligence, generosity and piety have been aroused to desire to seize their guns, and go to Kansas to kill men. With the utmost care to avoid all local and temporary issues, and to keep to the great question of a plan for the settlement of national misunderstandings by arbitration, we nevertheless cannot present the doctrines of Peace without coming more or less in collision with this spirit.

The pamphlets and tracts, of which I have distributed gratuitously some thousands, and the books sold, will work their way slowly to the heart of this people. The opposition of pastors and trustees to having collections taken in their churches, is a great hindrance to the introduction of this subject in our large villages and cities. We are left to beg, at private calls, of generous men of wealth, and these have just been taxed, often extravagantly, in aid of Kansas.

It is, however, so important to form an acquaintance with the clergy of our large towns, that I intend, at any sacrifice, soon to undertake it, if my health will permit me to continue my labors, and the Society deem me worthy of their confidence. Pioneers in this cause in Michigan must suffer many hardships and wants.

ADDRESSES.

BY THE PRESIDENT, BARON STOW, D. D.

The American Peace Society holds its present anniversary under circumstances of peculiar interest. We have no longer occasion to turn our attention and our solicitudes to the Eastern Hemisphere. Since we last met, the powerful nations which had been engaged in bloody strife, have discontinued hostilities, and formed and ratified a treaty, in some of whose details we especially rejoice, inasmuch as they show that progress has been made in

civilization, and that some of the great humane improvements in maritime law for which we have been long contending, have been deliberately incorporated with the international policy of the chief powers of Europe. The abolition of privateering is certainly no small gain, and should be celebrated as proof that our principles, however slowly, are surely making the desired impression. The concession made in favor of peaceful arbitration in all future misunderstandings, we hail as another indication that Peace Societies however ignored, have not labored in vain. The moral force of such an expression by such a congress, must be felt. It is an impulse in the right direction.

But, with our gratification at the auspicious changes abroad, we have occasion for profound anxiety at some aspects in our home affairs. We hear portentous rumblings that indicate uneasiness in the moral elements, and threaten issues, we know not what. It is a time for Christian men to be wakeful, and, while they are calm, to look up imploringly, trustfully, hopefully to the Ruler of nations. May God in mercy to us and to our common humanity, avert the perils which the most imperturbable among us are beginning to fear. I will not particularize, for I may tread upon ground which others design to occupy. But, threaten what may, we are for peace; and with our consent there shall be no hostile collisions, either among ourselves, or with any foreign nation.

As our excellent Secretary is unable, from physical indisposition, to perform his accustomed service in these exercises, an abstract of the annual report will be read by Professor Crosby, of Hanover, N. H.

REV. WARREN BURTON.

REV. WARREN BURTON spoke, substantially, as follows :—

Mr. Chairman,—The friend who has just been reading from the Report expressed to me, before coming in, his apprehensions that we should have but very small attendance in this place. "There would be Gough pouring out his eloquence at the Temple; there would be the Education Society meeting at another place, and still other attractions elsewhere; of course, we could not expect many to be here." It was therefore with most agreeable surprise that I found gathered this very large audience. I am glad to know that the Cause of Peace is still so popular. But had our friend's fears been verified; had not more than fifty, or scarcely more than the Committee been present, and if all the rest now here had been attending other similar meetings of the evening, I should nevertheless have felt no discouragement as to the progress and success of the Cause of Peace. All the philanthropic movements of the day co-operate with, and much aid our cause. The deeper the interest in them, the greater the advancement in them, the deeper at length will be the interest and the greater the advancement in this.

The fact that the drunkard, however obscure and sunken down, is being rescued from his degradation, and that the suffering poor are sought out and

made comfortable ; that the slave is so pitied and befriended ; that efforts are made even to elevate the idiot, enabling him to support himself, and have a place in society ; the fact that so much is done, and in so many directions in behalf of humanity, shows that man, however poor, however low, is beginning to be considered of value, and worth saving, because he is *man*. He is felt to be God's child and a brother, as well as the highest and the best. This sentiment cannot but promote the Cause of Peace, for it cannot but at length be perceived how utterly inconsistent with it, is an institution which so degrades and destroys men, as that of War ; the inconsistency of lifting up and blessing unfortunate individuals here and there, and at the same time gathering together great human masses, to crush life out of them in a day, or leave them lingering with painful wounds, and perhaps to be pitiable cripples through a prolonged life.

Again, all these various humane enterprizes of the day, soften the heart and enlarge the sympathies continually. Every one of them is educating the soul into the broadest Christian love — a love which cannot but flow out, mollifying the rigors of war not only, but melting them away. Every new individual, who comes anew to the work of doing good, comes virtually into the cause of peace. When I see wealth and fashion, whatever may have been the vanities in which they have been trained up, going out from these stately mansions down into the uncleanly lanes and alleys of the city, descending into cellars, climbing into garrets, and peering into the most repulsive dens, after the poor and the vicious, cleaning, clothing and finding them work, and withal bringing them into the light of knowledge, and into the sanctuaries of religion, then I know that the Cause of Peace is progressing ; for a sympathy and tenderness which will do this, cannot but shudder at the atrocities of war, and will, ere long, directly utter a voice and lift up hands to prevent them. The little child, who, on some occasion of contribution to the missions of the day, as the box is passed round these aisles, drops in his own bit of coin with the rest — even this little one becomes a vital portion of the grand movement which shall at length pacify the world. His heart is being trained to bring him into our ranks, so that with a more direct activity he shall at length give himself to the mission of Peace. Indeed, all the numerous operations for the improvement of human condition, from the greatest to the smallest, are co-operations with that blessed cause for which we have met here to-night. Nations, and their governments cannot but come under these benign influences before long. When England sends out vessels with great expense, at the entreaty of one lone, suffering woman, and when the Government of our own country is appealed to in the same behalf by her, and words of kindest sympathy are sent back to her heart, and when, moreover, our opulent merchants do individually vie with her Government in despatching well-equipped ships on the same errand, penetrating the most dangerous seas, and encountering most terrible obstacles to find and bring back her husband, if living, or, if dead, perchance his useless bones ; when I see all this, I feel that these very nations and governments are on their way to abiding peace. They cannot

but soon realize the stupendous inconsistency of making such extraordinary efforts at such extraordinary expense, to save a single individual and his few companions, and in sympathy with one, mostly with one grieving woman, and of mustering together thousands and thousands of men at the expense of millions and millions of money, with the certainty that they shall kill and be killed by hundreds and thousands, in the horrible butchery of war, causing widows and orphans, and miseries beyond all calculation and all adequate relief. So gigantic an inconsistency cannot but at length teach its lessons and have its effect. It cannot but be felt that the humblest woman, widowed by war, does suffer and has a claim on a nation's and on a government's sympathy, as well as a Lady Franklin; and the question will come and with unanswerable power:—why need she thus be made a widow at all? Hitherto, war has been the transcendent glory of the world; but its beams are beginning to grow pale before another, and a thousand fold richer glory—that of Christian benevolence; the love, the heroism of doing good. Who is the real hero of the Crimean War? The distinguished generals who did their part so bravely, and all the valor of all the armies are forgotten in view of that one noble, that angel woman who went forth, amid all the bloody and deathly horrors of war, to bind up the wounds and to soothe the dying hours of the victims of the monster; bestowing gentlest attentions upon the humblest of the suffering as well as the highest. If there was any chief ornament, grace, beauty, or glory of that awful campaign, it was in the person of Florence Nightingale. As the moon, rounding to her full, rises over the wind-tossed ocean, grand, majestic, in her own serene heaven, letting fall her beams upon the mountain billows, silvering and beautifying their tottering peaks and jagged edges, and lighting up the black, yawning gulfs between, and thus clothing the dangerous, the terrific with enchantment; so rises over the terribleness of this war, the transcendent English heroine. The lustre of her character and deeds makes its brightness and its glory; and the world's admiration is a great sign of the times. It is a harbinger that the bal-ful radiance which has shone from exploits of violence and bloody daring, is being surpassed and hidden by the heavenly effulgence of Christian love and its achievements.

I would now offer a few remarks pertinent to the sixth resolution. Its words are, "That there is in the education of the young, both in the family and in all our seminaries of learning, a great deal that is culpably wrong among Christians, and which demands special attention on the part of parents, teachers and all others, concerned in forming and controlling public opinion on the subject of war." I will confine myself to the Family. We want true Christian homes, where peace-makers and not war-makers shall be trained up to influence the future. A little incident will show what differences there may be in the early training of the young. Not long ago a little boy, nurtured as he should be, visited a family of friends in the same city. Near the door, on the sidewalk, he found his cousin, a lad of some 14 or 15 years, fighting with another lad of about the same age, in most furious onset and mutual exasperation. He seemed astonished and

horrified at the sight. At length he approached the ear of his relative and said, in his soft, sweet voice, "can't you overcome evil with good?" But his pacific intentions were not heeded, and the mad fisticuffs continued. The little tender-hearted visitor was so troubled, that he could not bear to stay, not even inside the house with his quiet female friends, but escaped from even the vicinity to his own peaceful home. This child, growing up to manhood, could not but shudder at and deprecate the horrors of war. He could not but become an active, earnest champion in the cause of Peace.

Now, could all children of even those families regularly enjoying the advantages of our christian institutions, be trained up with similar dispositions, what a change would ensue in respect to war and its blood-bought honors! Yes, there is a great deal that is wrong in the education of the young, and most especially in that ignorance and neglect of true moral and religious culture, which so widely prevails. Of all the subjects of human interest, it seems to me there is no one so little understood and so disastrously neglected as Education in the Home; the early and the continued development of the conscience and the heart. Men may occupy the highest positions in society, the highest offices in the state or the nation; they may be learned, eloquent, brilliantly famed, and yet, judging from facts, they may be utterly ignorant of the very first principles of true christian nurture; but, if not ignorant, unpardonably culpable. From the lowest to the highest, with many bright exceptions to be sure, there is a most lamentable want of knowledge, or of the conscientious application of knowledge in the family. That movement which would most promote the cause of peace would be one by which God's first rulers, first priesthood, first teachers—Parents, should be better prepared for their duty to their children. For the lack of such proper qualification, the foundations of life and future destiny are not laid aright. If their materials are as they should be—right principles, they are not laid early enough; they are not laid deep enough, so that in the commotions of the future, they are swept away. It was but yesterday, happening to be in one of our rural cities, that my eye was attracted by a stately edifice of stone, upon the green slope of a beautifully swelling hill. It was to be a family home. I was told, that owing to the insecurity of the foundation, the waters of a freshet swept it from its place, and one whole side fell down in ruins. The builders had not dug deep enough, had not planted on that which would hold. It is just so with the foundations of character. Those whose duty it is to lay them, do not lay them deep enough and rightly in the early, tender, impressible heart, so in the storms of temptation in after life, the moral structure gives way, and hopes are disappointed, and hearts agonized, by mournful overthrow. As are the homes, so will be a nation. Out of the millions of families, grow the many more millions of the country. The selfishness, the injustice, the resentments and the conflicts which spring forth from the young heart, and are manifested in and around the home, and are scarcely noticed, at length appear in stupendous popular abominations, and burst forth ever and anon in the hideous destructiveness of war. Friends, if you would help on the cause of peace, and the nation's true

prosperity and grandeur, come, devise some methods, join in some enterprise which shall improve, which shall reform our nation's homes. Oh, could all the enlightened, influential and really philanthropic, immediately and with energy, enter on this work, a mighty revolution in public sentiment and in national character and action, would be soon achieved. Our youth would rush forth with as much eagerness, to seek objects of benevolence and to do good, as now so many of them rush to scenes of dissipation, and into haunts of lowest vice. Our young men would glow with as much ardor to enter some field of public usefulness, however humble, as now to enter the superbly uniformed military band, and magnificently play the mimicry of war. Ah, might there be such an interest and such a movement as I wish, should I live to the age of some of the silver-haired before me, I should witness with my own eyes, I believe, the pacification of, at least, the civilized world. Methinks I should witness with my own eyes the celebration of this grand consummation, by the older and the younger, the high and the low, yea, by a whole mighty people, going forth in multitudinous processions to the joyous jubilee, arrayed in significant white, with banners of white waving over their march. I should behold at last, as with a real and most blessed presence, the coming and the abiding of the Prince of Peace.

HON. AMASA WALKER.

Mr. President.—The experience of the past, the indications of the present, the prospects of the future,—do these encourage us to continue our labors in the cause of Peace? This seems a pertinent inquiry on this 28th anniversary of the American Peace Society; for, if these do not furnish us with occasion for confidence and hope in our enterprise, we may well despair; if they do, we may go forward with new zeal and courage in our work.

To answer this inquiry briefly, and in part, will be my purpose in the few remarks I shall now offer. Time will not allow me to speak of the past, such as it is in the record of labors accomplished, and achievements made for the advancement of the great work in which we are engaged. I shall speak only of the present, of the scenes now around us, of the circumstances by which we are now environed.

The cause of Peace, Mr. President, is mainly in the hands of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. With them is, more especially, that moral element, on the development and application of which the success of our cause depends. In one of these nations, the friends of peace have just been made to pass a fiery ordeal, have been exposed to great trial, have been called to endure severe labors. How, sir, have they stood the shock of war? How have they borne themselves in the great struggle? These are questions of great interest to us, and to our cause.

Let us look at facts. A trifling dispute arises between Latins and Greeks in regard to the custody of one of the Holy places, the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. The French Emperor espouses the cause of the Latins, the Russian Czar that of the Greeks. The Sultan, conscious of his own weakness, is afraid of both, tries to conciliate both, vacillates, blunders, and

satisfies neither. The Times and other English newspapers begin to interfere in the matter, and take sides with France, to bluster, to accuse Russia of a desire of conquest and extension of territory; a crime, if it be one, of which their own nation, of all others in the world, is the most guilty. The Press thunders, anathematizes Nicholas, pronounces him a grasping and insatiable despot, who would fain aspire to universal empire. The Press appeals to the passions of the people, does all it can to get up a hatred and jealousy of Russia, as it understands very well that these are the passions that must be aroused to make a war sure. And what a glorious thing indeed a war will be *to them*! How it will enhance their importance! what a demand it will make for their journals, what a flood of stirring news and thrilling events, will it produce! How their profits will be increased! They leave no effort untried to exasperate the people; they taunt the government with want of spirit; the whole nation is soon in a fever of excitement and madness, and, in the language of one of her great statesmen, "England drifts into a war." Yes, Parliament did not intend to have a war, the ministry did not intend it; but the public sentiment of England, debauched and brutalized by the Press, demanded it, and she "drifted into the war."

Our friends, nevertheless, did not cease their efforts, but earnestly and faithfully denounced the war as both unnecessary and wicked. Cobden and Bright, two of England's noblest men, were burned in effigy, and their remonstrances drowned in the din of war. A Peace delegation visited the Emperor of Russia; and, although they did not prevent the appeal to arms, it exerted a favorable influence on the Czar. Public meetings were held in different parts of the United Kingdom, and every effort was made to allay the war-fever. But all in vain. The remonstrances of the friends of peace were unheard amid the mad cry and clamor for blood. The Press turned its mighty artillery against them; they were denounced as the enemies of their country, as pusillanimous cowards, destitute of patriotism and spirit. Undaunted by all these assaults, they persevered with most commendable zeal and assiduity. They heeded not the voice of calumny, or the threats of persecution. The Press, which brutalized the country, received its reward. The war was a rich harvest. One of them, it is said, realized something like half a million from it, and many others immense sums. And what cared the editors of these journals that England must bleed at every pore, must be demoralized, and crushed by taxation? Nothing at all.

When, at last, after struggling throughout the war, exposing its uselessness, its barbarity, its wickedness, as soon as measures were proposed for securing a treaty of Peace, a large delegation of the Peace Society waited on Lord Palmerston, asking him to use the influence of the British Government to obtain a recognition of the principle of arbitration in case of disputes between the different nations, so that future wars might be avoided. Not content with the assurances obtained from him, they dispatched a delegation to Paris, to consult with the individuals composing the Congress, and induce them, if possible, to insert the principle of arbitration in the treaty about to be formed.

Now, Mr. President, in all these faithful and earnest efforts of the Peace Society in England, we find great encouragement to continued effort; and also in the facts and developments of the European war just closed. The first is, that it has exhibited war in the light of the last half of the nineteenth century. Men had almost come to believe that war between any of the great nations of Christendom was an impossibility; that it would never occur again on any extensive scale in Europe. That illusion is dispelled. War had come to be regarded so much as an abstraction, as a thing of the past; that those who were laboring in the cause of peace, were deemed almost impertinent in urging its claims. This will now be the case no longer. War, in all its atrocities and horrors, in all its wastefulness and demoralization, has been exhibited, and brought home to the people of Europe. They have seen what it is, and what it does.

A second fact is the terrible destruction of human life with which this contest has been attended. Something like half a million of human beings have, in the short space of about two years, been destroyed. Weeping, lamentation and woe have been heard far and wide amongst the exalted and the most lowly. Desolation has been carried to the homes of millions. This is the sad, but the necessary consequence of the war. The lesson will not be lost; for all have read it in the frightful catalogue of deaths which, after every battle, have appeared in the newspaper press.

Another thing to be noticed, is the addition of a thousand million of dollars to the national debts of the governments concerned in this war. This will remain to remind the people of the great fact, that increased and permanent *taxation* is the inevitable consequence of war.

Another circumstance worthy of notice, is the terrible severity of the struggle. It has been no holiday affair, no boys' play. The energies of the Allies and of Russia have been taxed to their *ne plus* to carry on the war. They have found it a far more serious matter than they anticipated. There has been no poetry about it, nothing but rigid, rugged prose. This lesson will not be lost.

The small and unbrilliant achievements of this great war are another thing to be especially noticed in estimating its probable effect on the cause of Peace. What was expected on the part of the assailants! Why, that the combined fleet, the largest, it is said, that ever appeared on the ocean, would sweep the Baltic, destroy Cronstadt, and menace St. Petersburg itself. But what did it accomplish in two long years? Nothing at all. Nor did the cruises in the Black Sea bring much more glory to the naval power than those of the Baltic. The mighty marine on which so much dependence was made, did little more than transport men and material for the war. We have much cause for gratitude, that although there was enough of hard fighting, of severe suffering, there were no Waterloos, or Trafalgars.

Another fact, growing out of the one last noticed, is the circumstance that this war, terrible and destructive as it certainly has been, has made no

military or naval heroes for the people to worship for the next fifty years. No one product of war is more adverse to the progress and success of the Peace cause, than a great crop of military heroes. They dazzle and delude the public mind; they are objects of a blind idolatry, and perpetuate the war-spirit. Fortunately, the Russian War has not made a single hero on sea or land. The public mind does not recognize, in all the events of the war, a single victory to admire, nor a chieftain to adore. Miss Nightingale has borne off all the real laurels of this war. This fact will tell with great force as the reaction comes on, which always takes place after a season of war; for, if there be no Napoleons, or Wellingtons, or Nelsons, no heroic names to associate with the war, it lacks a most important feature to give it even a temporary popularity. There should be glory, and a great deal of it, to balance the misery, and suffering, and taxation which a war always involves.

Another circumstance favorable to the peace cause, is the fact that it has destroyed, to a wonderful extent, the *military prestige* of the British nobility. This body of men, always the advocates of war and the war-system, have been regarded as the natural leaders of the armies of Britain, and to them the people have in times past looked with great confidence. That day is passed. Every one sees and feels that, if the British nation is to engage in war successfully hereafter, she must enlist the active industrial classes, and not rely on the scions of the nobility; must depend more on the activity, intelligence, and common sense of the common people, and less on titled greatness. This change in public sentiment will have an immense influence on the cause of peace in Europe. No body of men have been so uniformly in favor of war as the nobility of England, for the very obvious reason that a great part of all the honors and emoluments, of all the glory and fame of war, has hitherto fallen to themselves. They have had the prizes, the people the blanks. It will be different hereafter. Their voices will not be so much heeded on the question of Peace or War; nor will their assistance be relied on or called for in case of an appeal to the sword. They have fallen, never to rise.

Another gratifying circumstance to be named, is the unimportant results of the war. What was its great professed object? "To punish *Russia*." Was not this the burden of all parliamentary speeches and newspaper paragraphs? Has *Russia* been humbled? "*All territories*," says the third article of the Treaty of Peace, "conquered or occupied by the armies of the contending parties, shall be *mutually and reciprocally evacuated*!" Everything, then, is to be given up — no acquisitions made on either side. Sir, how stands *Russia* to-day? Has her spirit been broken, or her prestige impaired? Four great European nations, two of them the most powerful in the world, make united war on the Czar. They attack him on all sides with their combined fleets and armies. The war rages for two years with great fury; and what is the result? *Sveaburg* has been unsuccessfully bombarded, and a few storehouses burned; and the southern half of *Sebastopol*, after a siege of twelve months, has been taken by the allied armies!

What a problem does these facts suggest! If it require the most vigorous and persistent efforts of four great nations to capture one half of one Russian fortification in one year how long will it take to "*humble*" the Russian government? Sir, not a foot of Russian territory was conquered, not even the Crimea, the Little Tartary of antiquity, could be even overrun by the allied armies. No, Sir, Russia was supposed to be a powerful nation before this war; we know her to be so now.

But, sir, the world rejoices in "a glorious peace," and truly it is so; for there was never a peace that was not glorious. It was our great Franklin, I think, who said, "there was never a good war, or a bad peace." It is, therefore, a matter of sincere congratulation.

Besides, there are really some circumstances growing out of this contest, not foreseen, not intended, which are in the highest degree satisfactory to all good men. The first of these I will notice, is the neutralization of the Black Sea. "The Black Sea," says Art. 11th, "is neutralized, open to the mercantile marine of all nations, and its waters *formally interdicted to flags of war*." Now, sir, this principle for the first time recognized amongst the nations of Europe, embodied in this 11th article, when fully carried out, will banish war from all the oceans and seas of the world. If the Black Sea may be *neutralized*, why not the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, the Pacific Oceans? It is a principle for which the friends of peace have long contended, that war should be banished from God's great highway of nations. This is one of the first fruits of their labors; the first instalment of a great debt which the governments of the world owe to the people. The grand and gratifying results which will soon be made manifest from this experiment, will, we trust, ultimately lead to the neutralization of other waters than those of the Euxine.

Another pleasing fact we may notice is, the 23d Protocol of the Congress of Paris, in which the great principle of ARBITRATION is conceded. No one thing has been a greater object with the Peace Societies, both in Europe and America, than to secure the recognition of the principle of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. For this we have labored and toiled; for this we have petitioned the Parliament of Britain and the Congress of the United States. At length the principle is formally acknowledged by a congress of nations as a true one; or in the words of Count Walewski, as "*being in full accordance with the tendencies of our epoch*." This great fact shows the advance of our principles; it indicates that our labors have not been in vain.

Sir, those who got up the war, now closed, did not think of such measures as we have named. It was no part of the programme that the Black Sea should be neutralized, or the principle of arbitration recognized; nor was it necessary, in order to secure these objects, that Europe should have been deluged in blood. These objects were as desirable and as rational before the commencement of the struggle as now, and might have been easily secured, if honest efforts had been made by either of the great powers to secure them. They came not as objects sought, but as incidental and unexpected results.

Sir, I will not trespass longer on the time of this audience. This is the 20th anniversary of this society which I have had the pleasure to attend. I have witnessed the changes through which it has passed, the many trials it has had to encounter. I have seen the different phases which the peace cause has assumed since I have had connection with it. But, Sir, I have never seen a time when I thought there was a more favorable moment for action than the present, when there was greater encouragement to exertion, or the field more ripe for the harvest.

A great reaction in regard to war is inevitable. It comes by one of the great laws of the human mind. The war fever has been terrific, especially in Europe; it has raged with frightful virulence, and many persons, alas, have made shipwreck of their principles in the holy cause of peace; but reason will return, and assert her empire; in the calm moments of reflection, religion will extend her benign influence, and the peace cause will go forward with such power and success as we have never yet witnessed.

ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

American Peace Society in account with JOHN FIELD, Treasurer.

RECEIPTS—	
Balance from last year's account.....	\$574.09
Reported in Advocate of Peace for August 1855,.....	294.34
Reported in the Annual Report,.....	3,878.04
	<hr/> \$4,746.47
PAYMENTS—	
For postage, meetings, and expenses connected with the office,.....	\$391.30
“ paper, printing, and other expenses relating to publications,.....	1,468.88
“ agencies, and travelling expenses,.....	1,769.16
“ fund reserved to pay annuity,.....	1,000.00
“ balance to next account,.....	117.13
	<hr/> \$4,746.47

We have examined the foregoing account, and find it correctly cast, and properly vouched.

Boston, May 24, 1856.

JULIUS A. PALMER, }
L. T. STODDARD. } Auditors.

BY-LAWS.

1. Ten members shall be requisite for a quorum of the Society; six for a quorum of the Board of Directors, and four for a quorum of the Executive Committee.
2. All meetings of the Society shall be notified by the Recording Secretary in its official organ at least two weeks previous. Special meetings may be called by the President, the Executive Committee, or the Board of Directors; but all such meetings shall be timely notified in the periodical of the Society, or by special notification to each member.
3. The Society's fiscal year shall be considered as commencing on the first day of May in each year; and any person refusing or neglecting to pay his subscription, if called upon, shall forfeit his right to vote at any meeting until paid.
4. All Officers of the Society shall continue in office until successors are chosen.
5. The Board of Directors, and the Executive Committee, are respectively authorized to make any regulations for their own government, not inconsistent with the Constitution and these By-Laws.
7. The Officers of the Society shall keep suitable records; and files of letters and other documents relating to their offices, which shall be open to the inspection of the President, Directors, or Executive Committee; and copies shall be furnished, when required by them, to the Society.